Plastic Recycling Of all the recyclable materials, plastic is the most reach and we can not be recycled with less effort. Just to know some essential things, that we realize how much can be done with so little effort.

 • Collection and processing infrastructure for plastics should not be established at national level may be limited to local areas.

Specific gravity  
• Report volume / weight for plastic waste is very high, especially for products of polystyrene.

The potential for contamination  
• Plastic waste to the processing units are generally contaminated with foreign materials, such as food. This causes wear Granulators and other equipment used in sorting and recycling.

Reuse and recycling opportunities • Collection centers can provide a compacting and baling waste plastic to reduce transportation costs, so that the value of recovered materials can cover collection, processing and transportation.   
•The products made of recycled plastics have a lower manufacturing cost than those made ​​from raw materials.

Other information  
• Plastic was invented in 1980 by Alexander Parkes, being widely used in recent decades.

• Plastic is made ​​from oil, gas and coal, and currently there are about 40 types of plastic, each having a different chemical composition and properties.

•For the manufacture of plastics are used in large quantities of oil refinery wastes that would otherwise be burned

• What happens to plastic after it is used? - decomposition of plastics can take hundreds and even thousands of years  
- throwing a plastic bottle at random, that no one will be found up there and many generations after us;   
• Statistical Info -plastic is not biodegradable waste and required thousands of years to decompose a single bottle  
- in 2003 exceeded the amount of 200,000 tons of which were recycled only a 3% •Did you know:  
- recycling one plastic bottle saves enough energy to operate a 60W bulb for 6 hours.

 • Stages of the accurate  
- washing of plastic  
- crushing them to occupy less space  
- storage in facilities for collecting plastic biogas (biomethane).



The biogas is made from agro wastes, forestry or the importance of recycling household waste. In everyday life man produces a range of household waste is dumped in special places and no one uses them.

As is known, the result of agricultural production processes a large amount of reusable auxiliary product. Many of them have economic value and can be used as a source of animal waste, as a result of fermentative activities of microorganisms (bacteria) of anaerobic.

In order to obtain the biogas, waste is mixed with large amounts of anaerobic microorganisms in the complete absence of air. Under these conditions very well develop bacteria that are capable of turning organic waste into methane and carbon dioxide. Some materials that are apparently no longer useful could be recycled (remanufactured). Metal objects, paper, glass, plastic and others can be recycled. This would help save some recycling plants, animals or material of manufacture. For example, paper materials are used once and then are discarded. But if they were recycled there would be no need to even eat the plant from leaving the paper.

•Plastic Recycling plays a role in relief to the Polo ground, because the plastics degrade in about 100 years and would not require material that is extracted. After recycling plastic does not lose its qualities, just like glass and metal materials. The annual consumption of plastics increased from 5 million tons in 50 years, nearly 100 million tones today, 35% of all plastics produced are used for the manufacture of packaging; In Britain, supermarkets distribute some 17 billion plastic bags, which is about 290 bags per inhabitant; Today, the world is producing 80 million tones of plastic a year. To understand how much damage these tons of plastic, plastic impact on the environment debate.

This is manifest in a variety of ways, with serious impacts on land, air and water

Plastic is made ​​from natural resources such as oil, natural gas or coal. Once depleted, these resources can not be replaced. Most plastics are not biodegradable and persist in the environment for hundreds of years…